



FARM AND GARDEN

Growing Egg Plants.

In sections where one is reasonably close to the large city markets there is money made in growing egg plants when one is willing to give them the rich soil and careful culture they require. Of course, this plant cannot be raised in the far North, except by starting the seeds early in the greenhouse or hotbed and practically growing them in a cold frame, so that they may be protected during the cool part of the summer, for the plants are quite tender. One of the best of the few varieties is the New York Improved, shown in the illustration. It is larger than the old Early Long Purple, hence more de-



A POPULAR EGG PLANT.

sirable in many cases for market, although the last-named sort would be best for sections where the growing season is short. The hot-bed foundation should be rich in fertilizing material. When the plants show two true leaves—not seed leaves—they may be transplanted.

The Incubator.

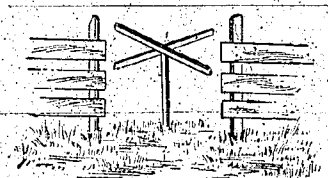
There is still much prejudice against the use of incubators, but, as a rule, it exists only with those who have had no experience only with the machines first manufactured, and which, of course, were faulty. When it is considered that it would require the services of seven hens to hatch 100 chicks, or rather to cover 100 eggs, it is plain to see that the food for these seven hens would cost more than the oil to run the incubator, while the time required for caring for the hens is much greater than caring for the incubator.

For the beginner the smaller incubators are to be preferred, and they should be handled strictly according to the instructions that come with the machines until the operator learns from experience what changes to make.

If one intends to go into the poultry business to make it pay, an incubator and brooder are absolutely essential. As suggested, buy a machine of small capacity, not to exceed 100-egg capacity, but see that it is of a reliable make. This machine will answer all purposes the first year, and the next season one will be sufficiently experienced to operate on a larger scale.

Barneyard Turnstile.

If the stock kept in the barnyard is not of small stature, like pigs and sheep, the turnstile shown in the illustration is one of the best arrangements to place at the entrance. Horses and cows will not be able to get through the passage thus projected, and it enables the persons who have to care for the stock to enter the barnyard without having to set down anything they may be carrying to open a gate. The turnstile is easily constructed, the main essential being to have the post strong and set firmly into the ground. In the plan shown in the cut the cross pieces are set on an iron pin, so that they revolve readily. The turnstile would be stronger if arranged so that a circular hole was cut out of the cross pieces to fit over the end of the post, which could be trimmed down to three



TURNSTILE FOR THE BARNYARD.

inches in diameter, an iron pin being run through the top after the cross pieces were placed in position so there would be no danger of them working off the post.

Intensive Farming.

Even in the great West, where land is comparatively cheap in the beginning of settlements, the time comes when to make farming profitable it must be carried on with due regard to economy of both labor and money. As the first fertility of the soil is removed and farmers find it necessary to make heavy and more heavy applications of fertilizers, then it is realized, if never before, that farming must be conducted on the principle of getting as many crops and as heavy as possible from the smallest possible area. This feeling is becoming stronger daily, and the farmer who concentrates his labor and fertilizer on twenty-five acres is making more money than the many who, with the same labor and fertilizer, spread it over fifty acres.

This is good logic and the sooner those who complain they are not making a living at farming work on the lines indicated the sooner will the profit come.

The Farmer's Wife.

The work of the farmer has been greatly changed during the past twenty years by improved machinery. By means of these improvements the farmer can conduct his operations with far less expenditure of labor, but how is it with the farmer's wife? Has she been assisted in like manner or has her work been lightened by improved machinery or inventions? I know something about the work of a farmer's wife, having been born and brought up on a farm. My opinion has always been that if there was one person upon the farm more seriously over-

worked than another it was the farmer's wife. While the farmer's work closes at a reasonable hour in the afternoon, the farmer's wife is kept busy until 8, 9 or 10 o'clock daily, and often she was the first one up in the morning. What are the inventions I will ask that have been made to help the farmer's wife in the kitchen work, or in her house work of all kinds? I cannot think of any improvement. She makes her bread, pies, cookies and often her soft soap in the old-fashioned, laborious way. The potatoes are washed or baked, the meat fried, broiled, baked or boiled just as they were one hundred years ago. The work of the wash-day is pretty much as it used to be on the farm. In cities there is a fountain of water flowing in every room in the house, and stationary stone wash tubs with a faucet in each for drawing cold water, with pipes for drawing hot water at the base of each stationary tub, which greatly lessens the work on wash day; but such devices are not known in the country, or are hardly possible there. The farmer's kitchen and pantry should have every possible convenience for the housewife, so that she may take as few steps as possible. Wood or coal should be placed convenient to her hand. No woman should be compelled to go down cellar and carry up heavy loads of coal, or arduous work of wood, and yet I know many women who not only have to do this but who cut their own wood as well. No woman should be obliged to lift pails of water or boilers or tubs of water on wash day. The man who allows his wife to do such lifting is helping to shorten her life and helping to dig her grave.—Green's Fruit Grower.

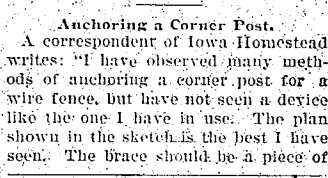
The Onion and Its Culture.

Onions, it is hardly necessary to state, may be grown from seeds or sets. If seeds are used, they may be sown in the open ground where the bulbs are to mature, or they may be sown in greenhouses or hotbeds, and the young plants transplanted to the rows in the open ground. In sowing out doors seeds should be put in as early as possible in shallow drills three to three and a half feet apart and covered with a half inch of fine moist earth. They need to be very carefully weeded at first. Cheaper, better and earlier onions can be grown by transplanting the plants from greenhouses or hotbeds, where the seeds are sown very early. When the plants are as large as a lead pencil, they are set four inches apart in rows three feet asunder, and cultivation is immediately begun with the wheel hoe. In growing from sets the planting is made in much the same way. Multiplier or potato onions are similarly managed. Prize Taker is a popular variety of onion.



PRIZE ONION.

Anchoring a Corner Post.
A correspondent of Iowa Homestead writes: "I have observed many methods of anchoring a corner post for a wire fence, but have not seen a device like the one I have in mind. The plan shown in the sketch is the best I have seen. The brace should be a piece of



METHOD OF ANCHORING A POST.

4x4 about twelve feet long, brace "d" taking place about three feet from the lower end, which is let into the post a little. Brace "c" rests on the top of post "a" at its upper end, which should lean at an angle of about fifty degrees. Brace "b" is placed square upon brace "c" and the top of "a" is spiked to the post. The strain of the wires pulling on the post will have a tendency to pull the post over and upward, which will cause the short brace to pull down on the long brace which will hold the corner post in the ground.

Farm Notes.

When buying an animal in order to improve the live stock nothing will be gained in so doing unless the animal is much superior to the stock that is to be improved.

Like the blackberry the raspberry bears its fruit upon the canes of the previous year's growth, which, after fruiting, dies, the new cane coming forward for next year.

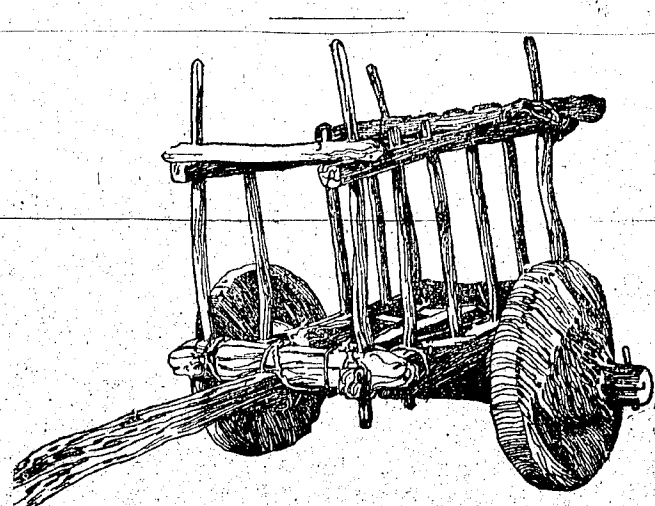
The soil should be cleaned around the trunks of trees. Piles of rubbish, dead grass, stones or other accumulations afford harboring places for insects. Washing the trees with strong soap and giving them thick coats of whitewash not only add to the appearance of an orchard, but also benefit the trees. It may be done several times during the year.

The outcrop often destroys whole fields of corn, compelling replanting, which makes the crop late and less able to stand dry weather. The corn land should be plowed deep and left rough, so as to permit the frost to enter. When outcrops are exposed to alternate thawing and freezing weather many will be destroyed, though cold without dampness may not injure them.

The location of bee hives during summer is important. Bees do not work contentedly in a hive that is exposed to the sun. During midday, when the temperature of the atmosphere is high, work within the hive, such as comb-building, must be suspended, as the heat is then too great for comfort, especially as the bodies of the little workers also give off considerable warmth.

Plow the garden location deep and work it well with the harrow until the ground is very fine. One-half the labor will be saved if this is done, as the laying off of the rows and the covering of the seed can only be done well when the ground is fine. For a small garden there is no tool so serviceable as a steel hand rake, as it can be used not only for making the soil fine, but also for destroying young weeds.

OLDEST WAGON IN AMERICA.



Picturesque among the relics of ancient Indian days, dating back to the introduction of cattle in New Mexico, more than 200 years ago, is the old carreta or ox cart, shown in the illustration, which is probably the oldest vehicle of native American origin in the world. This carreta was found in the possession of a native Indian in the ancient pueblo village, Rio Tesuque, situated about five miles from Santa Fe, the capital of New Mexico. The Indian, who was 85 years old, said it had been the property of his great-grandfather, and the traditions of Rio Tesuque, when taken in correlation with known historical events, clearly establish the date of its making in the latter half of the seventeenth century.

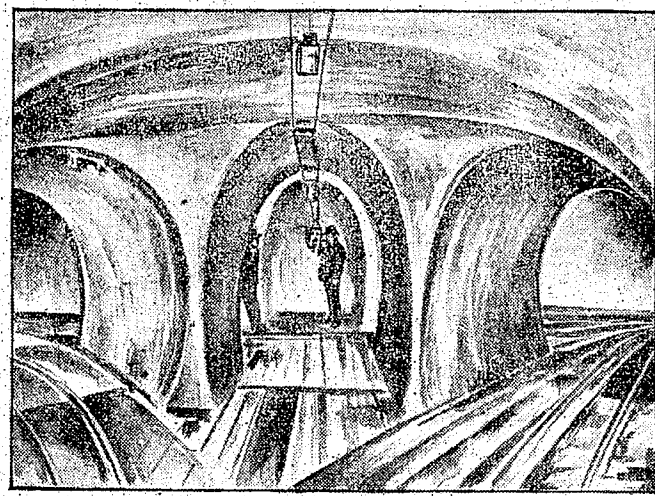
The ancient vehicle shows the primitive conditions of past modes of travel. The great wheels are made of the cross sections of the sycamore tree. The hubs are of one piece with the body of the wheels; they are secured by wooden pins driven through the axle. No iron or metal figures in the make-up, wood and rawhide alone being used in the construction. The body of the carreta is an open rack of cottonwood eight feet long. Upright slats four feet high form its back. The frame rests upon the axle and the tongue. The tongue, twelve feet long, is a twisted and gnarled trunk of a mesquite tree. The oxen which drew this ancient cart pushed with their heads a sort of yoke in the shape of a bowl of wood bound upon the horns with rawhide, which may be seen to-day in some parts of France and Germany.

CHICAGO WONDERS AT IT.

Remarkable feat of engineering skill now about completed.

Three distinct and unusual features tend to make the great subway system now being constructed in Chicago one of the most extraordinary triumphs of engineering skill ever accomplished. It is unique in design, mammoth in size and the methods of construction and ultimate use are decidedly novel. Chicago is a most peculiar city. While it covers an area of 384 square miles, a large portion of which is sparsely populated, the business interests are centered in a district about three-quarters of a mile square. Within these narrow limits are the great wholesale houses, banks, department stores, office buildings, theaters, railway depots and steamboat docks.

The result is a bewildering confusion of pedestrians on the sidewalks, while the roadways are choked with street cars, delivery wagons and heavy trucks. All this within a radius of six blocks



SECTION OF MAIN TUNNEL, JACKSON AND DEARBORN STREETS.

from the corner of State and Madison streets, the hub of the business section. Outside of this district there is comparative ease of movement for both pedestrian and wagon traffic. To offer partial remedy for the ills affecting the city a proposition was made to the Council for an underground telephone service that would rid Chicago of the Bell monopoly. It was received kindly and a permit given to construct the necessary conduits.

Then opposition began to show itself. A clause was inserted in the franchise forbidding the new concern to tear up a bit of pavement, or to disturb the surface of the roadways in any manner under pain of forfeiture of its entire plant.

This was about two years ago, and since then has been no sign of any work being done. Not a foot of street pavement had been torn up and when the word was given not long ago that seven miles of large-sized tunnels had been built under the business section of Chicago and were ready for use, everybody excepting the men directly interested in the work was astounded.

As opposition was feared, the work has been done quietly. Basements were rented at convenient intervals along the line and the work of excavation began. Men were put to digging, and the earth taken out was hauled up and carted away at night through the coal holes in the sidewalks, so that it did not attract attention. In the daytime there was not a sign to indicate to the thousands of pedestrians that any unusual work was in progress, but every hour of the twenty-four day and night, hundreds of men were digging away like moles forty feet below the surface of the street.

It was necessary to go this deep in order to avoid the sewer and gas pipes, the conduit of the telephone and the telegraph companies, the electric light cables and the great water mains. Now the work is about completed. The main tunnels are 14x12 feet and the branches 6x8.

Although constructed ostensibly for the accommodation of telephone wires, this will in reality be a small part of a new enterprise. Its subways are of such size that small cars can be run through them, and on these it is proposed to transport the mails from the general postoffice to the various railway depots and sub-stations; to deliver newspapers to the railway depots and to the dealers instead of sending them by wagons, as is now done, and to carry package freight from the downtown

MIRROR OF MICHIGAN.

FAITHFUL RECOUNTING OF HER LATEST NEWS.

Gov. Bliss Paroles Three Prisoners—Woman at the Matrimonial "Altar" Is Arrested—Battle with Burglars Near Watervliet—Corner Butter and Eggs.

Three prisoners were paroled by Gov. Bliss the other day. John Gorman, who was sentenced to four years' imprisonment in Jackson prison for burglary committed in the same city, in June, 1890, was paroled because there was considerable doubt as to his criminal intent. The testimony in the case showed that he had been in the habit of visiting a certain cellar in Jackson and obtaining hard cider, upon which he enjoyed himself to such an extent that the owner of the cellar didn't have the heart to refuse him entrance. It happened that the family moved out of the house and another family moved in without Gorman's knowledge, and when he visited the cellar the next time he was found in the cellar and locked up for a burglar. The advisory board of pardons considers him harmless. Another prisoner paroled was Robert Weaver of Grand Rapids, who was sent in October, 1900, to Marquette prison for five years for grand larceny. It is claimed that he was a victim of bad company; that he committed the offense at another's instigation and that the real conspirator was never punished. A formal parole was also granted to Elmo Brown, who was granted clemency some time ago.

Made the Mail Too Heavy.

Sheriff Bensley of Allegan County has returned to Michigan with Mrs. Lizzie Coffey and Frank Kipper. He captured them at Palmyra, Minn. They eloped from Burdick's Corners. Mrs. Coffey has gained national notoriety, it is said, as the matrimonial candidate, having advertised throughout the United States and in England, Germany and Philippine Islands, that she was worth \$50,000, and that she was a young widow and handsome.

Notice was drawn to Mrs. Coffey a few weeks ago through the postmaster at Burdick's Corners, who asked the postal authorities for help, stating that Mrs. Coffey's mail was so large that it would necessitate an allowance for an additional clerk to handle her mail. Mrs. Coffey daily draws to the office and collected her letters in a bushel basket. The postoffice inspectors failed to recognize the appointment of an additional clerk, and as a result the postmaster resigned, saying it was impossible for him to distribute the mail. During two years Mrs. Coffey, it is said, through various matrimonial schemes, has received at least 30,000 letters, with inclosed stamps or currency.

Burglars' Battle in Vain.

"Thieves entered A. C. Duncome's store and postoffice at Keeler and blew open the safe. They secured \$300 worth of postage stamps and considerable currency, besides a number of bonds, mortgages and other papers. The explosion awakened Mr. Duncome and his family, who lived over the store, and a large posse started in pursuit of the thieves. Near Watervliet the pursuers overtook the two burglars and a pitched battle ensued. Both the burglars were wounded, one seriously. The two men were captured after a running fight of nearly two miles through fields and woods. They were arrested with five revolvers, which they continued to load and fire, but fortunately without damage. The sum of \$450 in cash and postage stamps was recovered. The prisoners were placed in jail.

Try a Butler and Egg Corner.

What is believed to be a plan to corner the eggs and butter of western Michigan became known at St. Joseph. A number of agents from Chicago have been visiting the farmers and promising to pay them 22 cents a dozen for eggs and 25 cents a pound for butter, providing the farmer will sign a contract to sell them all of his produce this year. It is understood that hundreds of farmers have signed the season contract. The agents are to be consigned to Chicago.

Find Body—Money Is Gone.

The body of George Conroy of Hersey, who disappeared about four weeks ago, was found in Mitchell lake, two miles north of Tropic. It is believed that he was murdered and his body thrown into the lake. Shortly before his disappearance Conroy had received a large sum of money for some cattle, but none of it was found in the pockets.

Within Our Borders.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob B. Harmon, who live near Benton Harbor, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage.

Kalamazoo Is Well Fitted Out.

Kalamazoo is well fitted out with paper factories, and now it is said that a plant for the manufacture of envelopes is to be established there.

Sentiment in Favor of the Formation of a New County from Portions of Chippewa and Mackinac Is Said to Be Still Strong.

In that locality, and Pictet is getting into line, in case such a thing should be done, to land as the county seat.

An Augusta Man Has an Interesting Relic in the Shape of a Map of Michigan.

Published in the early thirties. At that time the only railroad in the State was the Detroit line running from Detroit to Pontiac. The whole portion of the State or territory as it was then—north of Gladwin County was known as Michigan's ancient county, and there were not nearly so many counties in the southern portion as at present. The only settlement in what is now Jackson County was then known as Jacksonville. This was the beginning of what we now know as Jackson. Another interesting feature of the map is that it shows Toledo to be located in Monroe County. This was before the settlement of the Ohio-Michigan boundary line dispute.

Vietsburg Will Lose One of Its Pastors.

Rev. C. K. Stockwell, pastor of the local Congregational Church, for three years past, having resigned to accept a call from Angola, Ind.

At the Recent Election in Ionia Township.

Darius Stone was defeated for re-election as highway commissioner because by some mistake his name was omitted from the ballot and the omission not discovered in time to rectify the error. The man who was elected failed to qualify within the time limit, however, so Stone will hold over another term, says the local press.

A brass foundry is to be built at Chelsea.

Lapeer is trying to get into line with a cereal food factory.

A saw and planing mill will be added to Oxford's industries.

A company has been organized to establish a canning factory at Lowell.

The Catholics of Mt. Morris will erect a big new \$20,000 church this summer. A \$40,000 gas plant is to be established in South Haven, and all but \$10,000 of the capital stock will be taken by local people.

It is estimated that not less than 5,000 trout were caught in Boyne river and its tributary streams on the opening day of the season.

John C. Rolfe, professor of Latin at the University of Michigan, has accepted a professorship of Latin at the University of Pennsylvania.

Edly, the 3-year-old son of Alex. Anderson of Wolverine, climbed on a table, drank the contents of a bottle of morphine and died shortly afterward.

The Homer Council isn't anxious for saloons in the village, and has placed the amount of saloons at the highest amount possible under the law.

During the coming summer the Ann Arbor Railway Company will build a branch from Mt. Pleasant to Barryton, a distance of about twenty-five miles.

Patrick J. Murphy, a Wilson township farmer, aged 75 years, died while attending the services at St. Bernard's Church in Alpena. The cause of death was heart disease.

John France, who shot and killed his father in Pine Grove township, and whom the industrial school authorities refused to receive, was sentenced to six years at Ionia.

Since potatoes are so scarce and so high in southern part of the State, growers no longer use them to put on oil cans when delivering oil. One man in St. Johns is using gun drops instead.

William Bros. & Charbonneau of Detroit have built a new tomato canning factory at Mayhew and will can the product of 250 acres for which they have contracted with the farmers of the vicinity.

George Derr, night watchman at the King paper mill in Kalamazoo, met instant death by falling twenty-five feet through a hole in the floor to the basement, fracturing his skull and sustaining other shocking injuries.

The store of Leady & Forbes, Belleville, hardware merchants, was broken into and about \$100 worth of pocket knives and Winchester guns were taken, together with some few dollars in change left in the money drawer.

There is a unique insurance society at Iron Mountain—nothing less than an organization to insure the members against the loss of their cash, by death, sickness, from disease or accident. During the past year eight claims were paid.

A policeman's life in Saint Ste. Marie is a strenuous one if there ever was such a thing. During the past year closed the force made 1,274 arrests, which is almost one to every ten of the city's population. Over 550 were common drunks.

Galesburg, having secured modern facilities in the way of electric lights and transportation, may add to the city's reputation by the department that has its headquarters in a portion of the village hall recently completed at a cost of \$1,500.

Archie Freeman, charged with forgery, was placed on trial at Monmouth, the judge warning the newspapers on penalty of being brought up for contempt and to express an opinion upon the case was ordered. Freeman pleaded guilty, his bail was captured in Mexico.

Albert Sweet of Butler recently shot a large bird of a strange type wholly unknown in this latitude. The bird measured five feet from tip to tip of its wings, was pure white in color and had a head similar to that of a parrot, with the beak of an eagle and the face of an owl.

Engineer Brown of a Grand Trunk passenger train went mad in his cab and ran the train at a dizzy rate from Kalamazoo to Flint. He passed the station at top speed and the train was brought to a stand by the emergency brakes applied by the crew.

The contractor miners at the Volcanic mine at Palmer, owned and operated by the Danora Mining Company, of Pittsburg, went out on strike claiming that they were being paid lower wages than other miners on the range. One hundred men are thrown out of work as a result of the strike.

Mrs. William Scribner, an aged lady, who resided alone about four miles from Durand, was found in a field all but dead. She had been ill and started out in the evening to get her milk. Her strength gave out and she lay in the field all night, being discovered the next morning by farm hands. She died in a few hours. The relatives knew the old lady had her money, and so far about \$2,000 has been recovered from under the carpets and in different places.

A cyclone swept over central Michigan early Tuesday morning, causing fatal injuries to at least two persons and destroying many buildings in its path. At Newton Charles Barnhart and his son were caught under a farm barn which collapsed. They were pinned to the ground by heavy rafters. The physician who examined them says that they will both die. In Clinton County alone the damage to farm houses and barns will exceed \$100,000. At Ellettsburg, Ind., the editor of the Fulton Independent, was blown into the Shawassaw river. Horrific work of bystanders saved him from drowning. The Illinois school, five miles southwest of Pontiac, was leveled to the ground and one man received fatal injuries, which may prove fatal. At Union City the plant of the Peerless Portland Cement Company was wrecked by the wind. The big rotary building was practically destroyed, entailing a loss of \$40,000. The loss in the cyclone district is estimated at \$400,000.

Anti-saloonists are beginning to hold meetings in Clinton County, the idea being to work up sentiment sufficiently to secure the submission of local option at the next spring election.

Lightning struck the general store of L. A. Samuels at Hamburg, and in a few moments W. A. Shaffer's general store and J. L. Kishy's hardware store and postoffice were a mass of flames. Heroic work upon the part of citizens saved many neighboring buildings. Kishy Kishy, son of Postmaster Kishy, fell from the roof of a store, fracturing his arm and hip. Loss \$11,000.

The people of Otsego have finally voted to bond the village for \$12,000 to erect a new school to replace the one destroyed by fire some months ago. There is \$14,000 insurance money from the old building on hand, which will be added to the sum to be raised by bonding for the new building.

John and Nicholas Malson and Nestor Larson, miners employed in the Arnetia iron shaft at Crystal Falls, fell a distance of 250 feet and all are alive and able to tell of their frightful experience. Beyond a broken leg sustained by John Mattson, severe cuts and a bad shaking up caused by all of them, the men apparently note the worse for the drop.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON FOR MAY 18.

The Early Christian Missionaries. Acts 13:1-12. Memory verses, 2, 3. Golden Text—"Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations."—Matt. 28:19.

We have now finished the first period in the history of the Christian church, which began with the ascension of Christ and ended with the beginning of Paul's missionary journeys—that is, from the year 30 to the spring of 46. During these sixteen years Jerusalem had been the main center of the church, and the twelve apostles, with Paul as their leader, had been the main forces in the development. Antioch had been evangelized by Jews, who fled from the first persecution, and a strong church had grown up there; Saul of Tarsus, the fierce persecutor, had been converted, had preached for a time in Damascus and visited Jerusalem, and had been in the city in Cilicia, where he had remained several years. At Antioch he had preached for a year with Barnabas, greatly strengthening the church. The time had now come when this man was fully prepared to enter upon his great life work of ministering to the Gentiles. From this time he is the leading figure in the book of Acts, though Peter's work continues to be reported where it touches Paul's.

This lesson is well entitled, "The Early Christian Missionaries," and it is so emphatically a missionary lesson that this fact may well be the main focus in the teaching of it. Let us notice, then:

1. How the Mission Began.

Leading men in the Antioch church were engaging in special religious exercises. "Ministered to the Lord," is the English expression, and seems to indicate the service of public worship, the fasting being an added element of solemnity and devotion. These were not obscure, or ill-balanced, or fanatical members of the church. They were the best educated and most prominent men there were. "Prophets and teachers" are mentioned. Barnabas and Saul were among them, having returned from Jerusalem with Mark. Another man, also, surnamed Niger, or Black—some think he was an African, simply on account of his name. Whether he was or not, Lucius of Cyrene was certainly from distant Libya. Manean, or Menahem, one of those who engaged in this missionary concert of prayer, was called the "brother" of Herod, the tetrarch. This is supposed to indicate that Manean was a son of the woman who had been employed many years before, in B. C. 4, became tetrarch. If so, it carries with it a certain distinction, as such persons were usually well educated and often had considerable influence at court.

2. The Holy Spirit Chose Them.

Among all the available men the Spirit chose Barnabas and Saul, already men of experience, to spread the gospel in distant lands. They were fit men—the best men there were. They were trained men; spiritual men; obedient men. But most important of all, they were men elected and commissioned by God himself for the solemn responsibilities of this stupendous endeavor. Our missionaries to-day, in so far as they are true missionaries, are so chosen.

3. The Church Sent Them Forth.

It was the act of the church. The command was "Separate me Barnabas and Saul for the work whereunto I have called them." Why not simply let Barnabas and Saul, as individuals, go forth in obedience to the duty laid upon them? Because the enterprise upon which they were ordered to proceed was the enterprise not of individuals alone, but of those alone who performed the actual work, but of all believers. Therefore the church, in solemn ceremony of dedication, sent forth its divinely commissioned delegates to represent the church at Antioch, as well as the Lord in heaven, in journeys and in appeals. This is the true conception of the church's relation to missions. So long as our only business is understood to be to contribute to a treasurer a certain number of dollars for a fund, we are not working for missions. Not until we feel that, as servants of Christ and members of his church, we are actually and truly representing the church by their service, and that our contributions help to support, do we enter into the full privilege and responsibility of missionary labor.

4. Missionaries Guided by the Spirit.

It should be and must be so to-day. This does not mean that there are not to be organizations and boards and committees, for these are necessary in the conduct of economic and social life. But both boards and missionaries, and the churches as well, must be guided by the Spirit rather than by mere theories and fancies and prejudices. If the work is to be enduring and fruitful, such a matter as the sending out of a new missionary, or the stationing of a missionary, or the placement of an unfruitful field, can never be properly settled by mere argument on the plane of worldly business. When decisions are made on that ground against the evident leadings of the Spirit, disaster is bound to come.

5. Preached Wherever They Could.

They were missionaries every step of the way. Probably they preached to the sailors and passengers on the ship between Seleucia and Samaria if they had a chance. All the way through the island of Cyprus they spread the knowledge of Christ. And they did not hesitate to denounce error and deception with all boldness, in the case of the magician called Elymas. It might have seemed more politic not to enter into a controversy with him lest their work should be endangered; but to have done so would have been to abandon the opportunity to lead the preconscious to Christ. A missionary can never be a coward, even when he is in the presence of rulers; and to the honor of the missionaries of past and present, it may be said that this porizing has never been a fault of theirs.

6. The Spirit Followed Their Work.

After all, Paul and Barnabas converted no one. The proclamation was converted because of "the teaching of the Lord," not because of the ideas of Paul. Missions can never succeed in their utterly unworthy and (from the worldly standpoint) absurd undertaking if they rely on human cleverness and human power for success. The best instruments must be used, and then the outcome is to be left to God. The fact that this is so is a great encouragement in times of apparent ill success; for having done the very best that we can, if results do not appear, we must be persuaded that God's time has not come.

Next Lesson: "Paul at Antioch in Pisidia."—Acts 13:43-52.

Important.

Guests disappointed!—Say, waiter, how long have you been employed here?

Waiter:—Oh, a week, sah.

Guest:—Is that all? Then I must have given you order to some other waiter.—Chicago Daily News.

The Avalanche.

D. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1902.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter, May 15, 1902.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

To the Republican Electors of Crawford County, Michigan.

You are hereby called to meet in Convention, by delegates, on the 17th day of May, 1902, at 2 o'clock, p. m., at the Court House, in the village of Grayling, for the purpose of electing delegates to the

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION, to be held in Bay City, May 28th, 1902. Also to elect delegates to the State, Senatorial and Representative Conventions, to be hereafter called. Also to elect a County Committee, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the convention.

The several townships are entitled to delegates, as follows: Beaver Creek, 4. Frederic, 4. Grayling, 19. Map Forest, 9. South Branch, 3. Grayling, Mich., May 5, '02. M. A. BATES, Chairman Co. Com.

Advices from Washington are to the effect that the announcement of William Jennings Bryan, that under no circumstances would he be a candidate for the Democratic nomination in 1904, did not surprise his party leaders in Congress, as they were prepared for the declaration. The Democratic congressmen were not the only ones prepared for the announcement, for it was a foregone conclusion several months ago that Mr. Bryan would never again be the standard bearer of his party in a national campaign.

The Crawford Avalanche advertises "Pigs' feet and back-bone taken on subscription, this week." The Tribune moves to amend by striking out the word "back-bone," and inserting "liver" or "tripe" in lieu thereof. If any Avalanche subscriber can spare any back-bone, let him ship it to the Governor.—Tribune, Detroit. The article or item referred to never appeared in the AVANTAGE, but we prefer trout to either tripe or liver. Back-bones are a delicacy, but the Governor, from what he has shown by his life in the past, is better supplied with "backbone" than the combined editorial staff of the Tribune.

Who is going to be elected to Congress from this District, is a question that is growing monotonous. The general answer is Apilo, though a number are inclined to think that Loud will be heard from in the Convention, like a surprise party, that the attempted combination against Bay County will materialize, and thus leave Apilo out. While we are satisfied that Mr. Loud would honor the District, we have no faith in such combination being formed that will be of any effect. The District outside of Bay, has never stood together for any candidate for any place, and cannot be depended on now, desirable as it might be.

Matters political have been so quiet in this neck of the woods for the past year that we had nearly forgotten that we were about to enter on another campaign, until our exchanges began the usual tirade of senseless twaddle over the gubernatorial situation. Honest discussion of the public acts of officials is perfectly legitimate and proper. We do not entirely approve of all the actions of Gov. Bliss, but as we do not profess to be infallible, we may be wrong and he right. There may have been many circumstances that we do not entirely understand, but it is patent to all that under his administration the state has not gone to the "Demolition Row-downs." On the contrary prosperity is everywhere present, and we have heard of no adverse charges, except from the outcasts who want to get in. The talk of boodle of two years ago, is worse than senseless, and coming from the Stearns camp, and largely from him, seems to us to be in very bad taste. No one conversant with the facts will assert that Gov. Bliss began the "Boodle Budge," but simply "fought the devil with fire," and now for the pot to call the kettle black, is cheap buncombe. Gov. Bliss knows a heap more to-day than he did two years ago, and there is yet room to learn in the school of experience. He will undoubtedly be re-nominated and re-elected, notwithstanding the mud-slinging of the disaffected.

The sugar trust, a corporation foreign to this state, is charged with restraining trade in Michigan for the control of the price of its product. Senator Burrows has reported the charge to the President, who promises to look into it, and adds that Mr.

Knox is one of the best lawyers in the United States. He should be particularly well equipped for the task, for he was an attorney-general. There is no reason why he should not push tests of the Sherman anti-trust law to the utmost. He has every reason for activity in these cases. One is a natural desire to be the first attorney-general of the United States to curb the power of the trusts. Such a record would not militate against Mr. Knox as an income earner, when he had left the office he now holds.—Journal, Detroit.

Chairman Dieken, of the Republican State Committee has decided definitely to have the Committee meet at Grand Rapids, May 20th, to fix the time and place for the State Convention. The understanding to have a late convention is off. Word has been received from enough members of the committee to indicate that the convention is likely to be held about the end of June or early in July, in Detroit or Grand Rapids.

A Chicago dispatch says that hundreds of retail meat dealers throughout the country have begun the organization of an independent packing company, with a capital stock of \$5,000,000. It is proposed by the organizers to erect a modern packing plant in Chicago, large enough to supply all the beef products handled in their trade. A considerable amount of the capital necessary to carry through the project already has been subscribed.—The largest subscription which will be accepted from any one firm or individual is \$5,000. This is to prevent the absorption of the company by the packers, who now control the beef business. Men skilled in the beef trade already have been engaged to manage the new concern. The work for the promotion of the new company, began two weeks ago. The promoters expect to interest between 15,000 and 20,000 retailers in the project.—Ex.

Whatever the remedy for this heavy addition to the cost of an indispensable article of food, it is clear that it is not to be found in tariff smashing. The Beef Trust commands, in fact, the beef situation in England quite as completely as in America. The British dealers seem to be as helpless as our own people to prevent this. Within the past few days London beef prices, it is said, have led New York prices by as much as two cents a pound. One cent would probably cover the cost of transportation, so that it would appear that the Beef Trust was drawing tribute a little more heavily from its British than from its American patrons.—Journal, Boston.

It is a fact known to the traveled, and to all close observers of missionary work, that of late years something of a change has come over the spirit of missions. There is less strenuous effort at convert-making, in the old-fashioned statistical way, and greater stress is laid upon the extension of medical knowledge, and upon the spread of education and Christian civilization generally, by precept and example. The new spirit and method augur well for the success of missions abroad, and for the growth of sympathy with them and support for them among the people at home.—Editorial, May Century.

The free trade advocates are viewing with uneasiness, not to say alarm, over the late action of the British government in taxing imports of grain. This means that the British free trade propaganda must be dropped in the United States. English farmers are for resumption, after this long period of years, of protective corn laws. Economists see in this action of Great Britain, the first step in the inauguration of a regular protective tariff. The English farmer is pleased, next comes the laboring man. With protected grain his condition will be harder than ever, and will not long rest content to pay a tax on his bread for the benefit of British farmers, and not be likewise protected in the things he himself produces.

Under our own Republican policy the American workman is fully protected. The staples of food are produced on our own soil, while our protective tariff enables manufacturers to pay the highest wages of any country in the world.—Tribune, Bay City, Mich.

Cleveland has lived to see his enemies put to rout, and much that he advocated vindicated.—William Allen White.

Cleveland advocated taking the duty from wool because, as he said, the manufacturers were making a little profit. He advocated Free Trade to relieve those with money from paying enough to insure good wages for the masses. And then he—well, what did he ever advocate that the people have endorsed?—American Economist.

Dispatches from Seattle state that a woolen mill is to be built in that city, with capital largely from Australia and New Zealand. It is said that the wool growers of those countries are anxious to make a market in the northern part of the United States for their raw product. Seattle is looked upon as a good distributing point for the product of the mill, while the raw material can be unloaded from ships into its mill building or its warehouses. It is probable that if this project is carried forward that a portion of the raw materials must come from this country for the purpose of giving the proper mixtures, but the bulk of the material used will be from the two countries named. These goods will come in competition with those of the Eastern factories and will have an advantage of cheap wool and the fact that the markets are in the immediate vicinity of the factory.

These conditions in Seattle naturally give rise to the question, why, if there is a profit in bringing wool several thousand miles from Australia and New Zealand, and manufacturing it, in the face of a heavy tariff duty, there should not be more money in the manufacture of our own products, where the shearing pen is almost at the door of the factory, if the factory were built and running? The question naturally arises, in addition, what would be the conditions if the duty on foreign wools were abolished and Australian and Argentine wool could be laid down in Boston and Seattle at ten cents a pound.—Record, Helena, Montana.

It Saved His Leg.

P. A. Danforth, of Laurance, Ga., suffered for six months with a gall running sore on his leg, but writes that Bucklen's Arnica Salve wholly cured it in five days. For Ulcers, Wounds, Piles, it's the best salve in the world. Cured guaranteed. Only 25 cents. Sold by L. Fournier.

Special Notice to our Readers.

This paper is on file at the office of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, 106-108-110 Monroe Street, Chicago, where our readers will be courteously greeted who may care to call upon The Inter Ocean for a tour of inspection and sight-seeing through its magnificent building, in which can be found every mechanical and scientific improvement of the age in connection with the needs of a great newspaper. It is a rare treat to anyone interested in the subject, and should be taken advantage of.

Old Soldier's Experience.

M. M. Austin, a civil war veteran, of Winchester, Ind., writes: "My wife was sick a long time in spite of good doctor's treatment, but was wholly cured by Dr. King's New Life Pills, which worked wonders for her health." They always do. Try them. Only 25 cts. at L. Fournier's drug store.

A movement has been started in Lansing, to form a church trust. The plan is to close up all the churches in small towns but one, thus doing away with the drain upon the community to support so many small congregations, and at the same time supply the people with better service. Such a plan is said to be in successful operation in several States.—Exchange.

Shudders At His Past.

"I recall now with horror," says Mail Carrier Burnett Mann, of Lavanua, O., "my three years of suffering from kidney trouble. I was hardly ever free from dull aches or acute pains in my back. To stoop or lift, mail sacks made me groan. I felt tired, worn out, about ready to give up, when I began to use Electric Bitters, but 6 bottles cured me and made me feel like a new man. They are unrivaled to regulate Stomach, Kidneys and Bowels. Satisfaction guaranteed by L. Fournier. Only 50 cents.

The beef trust seems to be in a very perturbed state of mind. Upon the announcement of the government's purpose to institute proceedings, the trust stated that it courted and desired the fullest investigation, and that it would assist the government in this respect, and would show that the high prices charged were warranted by the conditions. At the same time the price of meat took a tumble. The next announcement was that the trust representatives would confer with the Attorney-General. This official, however, has stated that there will be no conference, and that his purpose is to prosecute and not confer with the trust.—Pioneer, Alpena.

Brain-Food Nonsense.

Another ridiculous food fad has been branded by the most competent authorities. They have dispelled the silly notion that one kind of food is needed for brain, another for bones and still another for muscles. A correct diet will not only nourish a particular part of the body, but will sustain every other part. Yet, however good your food may be, its nutrition is destroyed by indigestion or dyspepsia. You must prepare for their appearance, or prevent their coming by taking regular doses of Green's August Flower, the favorite medicine of the healthy millions. A few doses aid digestion, stimulates the liver to healthy action, purifies the blood and makes you feel buoyant and vigorous. You can get Dr. Green's reliable remedies at Fournier's Drug Store. Get Green's Special Almanac.

Women and Jewels. Jewels, candy, flowers, man—that is the order of a woman's preferences. Jewels form a magnet of mighty power to the average woman. Even that greatest of all jewels, health, is often ruined in the strenuous efforts to make or save the money to purchase them. If a woman will risk her health to get a coveted gem, then let her fortify herself against the insidious consequences of coughs and colds and bronchial affections by the regular use of Dr. Hoesche's German Syrup. It will promptly arrest consumption in its early stages and heal the affected lungs and bronchial tubes and drive the dreaded disease from the system. It is not a cure all, but it is a certain cure for coughs, colds, and all bronchial troubles. You can get Dr. Green's reliable remedies at Fournier's Drug Store. Get one of Green's Special Almanacs.

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T. S. FISK, Fairmont, Minn. General auctioneer and President Minnesota State Auctioneer's Association.

Agents Wanted.

LIFE OF T. DEWITT TALMAGE, by his son, Rev. Frank Dewitt Talmage and associate editors of Christian Herald. Only book endorsed by Talmage family. Enormous profits for agents who act quickly. Outfit ten cents. Write immediately to Clark & Co., 222 S. 4th St., Philadelphia, Pa. Mention this paper.

The Century
MAGAZINE

"The Leading Periodical of the World" Will make 1901.

"A Year of Humor."

Contributors of the Year of Humor: "Mark Twain," E. P. Dunne, "Mr. Dooley," Joel C. Harris, "Uncle Remus," E. V. Townsend, "Chimney-Piece," George Ade, R. McQuay-Norris, William C. Riley, P. L. Dunbar, G. B. Burgess, F. H. Stockton, Tudor Jenks, E. J. Barker, Carolyn Wells, H. S. Edwards, C. Bailey Fernald, C. B. Loomis, Oliver Herford, Elliott Plover, A. B. Lowell, Beatrice Herford. Reminiscences and Portraits of: "Petroleum-Navy," "Joe-Billings," "Mark Twain," John G. Saxe, "Mrs. Partington," "Miles O'Harey," "Hans Breitman," "Artemus Ward," "Orpheus C. Kerr," "Bill Neyer," R. B. Stockton, D. G. Mitchell, H. C. Munner, "Sam Slick," Eugene Field, R. Grant White, Capt. G. H. Derby, "John Phoenix," Wendell Holmes, M. Thomson, "Q. K. Phillander," Doesticks, P. B. Bret Harte.

The West,

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Interesting papers on

Social Life in New York.

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A great year of the greatest American magazines began in November 1901. The first issue of the new volume is a first of this advertisement will receive a copy of a beautiful booklet printed in six colors, giving full plans of the CENTURY in 1902, by addressing at once

The Century Company,

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YOU are invited to accept this extraordinary ticket bargain and the advantages of the Judson-Alton Through California Service. Sleeping-Cars, without change, Chicago to Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland. Two routes—"Scenic" and "True Southern."

Mr. Geo. H. Lennartz, Agent Judson-Alton Excursion Company, 319 Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill., will gladly elaborate upon the foregoing. He deals in that direct way which is the result of experience in arranging transcontinental journeys. He has inducements to offer which are "worth while," and his courteous assistance does not end when tickets are bought. Spectacle selected tourist managers go through from Chicago to the Pacific coast, attending to the checking of baggage, pointing out scenery and objects of interest, and giving the attention en route which makes the transcontinental trip comfortable and enjoyable. Let Mr. Lennartz place your name on his mailing list for detailed advertising matter. His little book explains everything; answers all questions.

If it is not California, it may be some other Western State. To almost all we have greatly reduced rates and through cars. It is no honor to let us figure with you.

GO TO
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The leading Dealers in
Dry Goods,
—AND—
Furnishing Goods
Shoes,
FANCY & STAPLE GROCERIES,
Hardware,
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Farmers, call,
and get prices before disposing
of your products, and profit thereby
We sell the Sherwin Williams Paint,
the peer of all others.
Salling, Hanson & Company,
—DEALERS IN—
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Anything needed in
Furnishings?
Mr. Man!
If there is,
We are prepared to supply it!
Negligee Shirts.
Our assortment will serve to demonstrate how much easier it is choosing from a number of well selected patterns, than it is from a few. Negligees at \$1.00, white, plain colors, stripe and figure effects, all new, of course.
Anything needed in
Ladies' Garments?
Madame!
If there is, we are prepared to supply it, as our stock of Ladies' Skirts, Suits and Waists is complete. A most elegant line to select from, open for your inspection.
KRAMER BRO'S.
The leading Dry Goods and Clothing Merchants,
Strictly One Price.
The Corner Store. GRAYLING, Mich.

Black Smithing

—AND—
Wood Work!

The undersigned has largely added to his shop and is now better than ever prepared to do general repainting in iron or wood.

HORSE SHOEING
Will be given special attention and done scientifically.

Reapers and Mowers.

I have obtained the agency for the BUCKEY E line of Reapers and Mowers, which are conceded to be the lightest running and most durable machines on the market. Call and examine the late improvements, before contracting for machines. Prices right for work or stock.

mar-14 **DAVID FLAGG.**

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INTEREST is being displayed in the use of smokeless powder and jacketed bullets in large calibre rifles. A 45 caliber bullet weighing 500 grains gives a shock to large game that the small bore can not always be depended on for. Marlin Model 1895. Repeaters have "Special Smokeless Steel" barrels. For more information see our catalog. Mailed for 2 stamps.
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LV. GRAYLING. AR. AT MARQUETTE.
Marquette Express, 4:40 P. M. 7:15 P. M.
Marquette Exp., 4:00 A. M. 7:00 A. M.
Way Freight, 8:00 A. M. 6:05 P. M.
Accommodation Dp. 12:00 M. 3:40 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

DETROIT EXPRESS, 2:10 P. M. 5:15 P. M.
N. Y. Express, 1:40 A. M. 5:10 A. M.
Accommodation, 6:10 A. M. 9:50 A. M.

LEWISTON BRANCH.

O. W. RUGGLES, Agt. Gen. P. & A. GENTS.
A. W. CAMPBELL, Local Agent.

Detroit & Charlevoix R. R. Co.

Time Table No. 2.

Trains run by Nineteenth Meridian, or Central Standard Time. Daily except Sunday.

Frederic	Stations.	Alma
Accommodation	Mixed	Mixed
P. M.		P. M.
6:10 Dep.	Frederic	Arr. 12:05
	Ausable River	
6:27	Munith	11:45
6:42	Deward	11:30
	Manistee River	11:22
6:56	Blue Lake Jet.	11:10
	Crooked Lake	
	Blue Lake	
	Squaw Lake	
6:00	Manistee Road	11:14
6:14	Lake Harold	10:58
6:25	Alma	10:50
6:42	Green River	10:25
6:56	Jordan River	10:05
7:10	E. J. Crossing	10:00
7:30 Arr.	South Arm. Dep.	9:40
	East Jordan.	A. M.

Trains will stop at places where no regular passenger service is shown.

The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1902.

LOCAL ITEMS.

TAKE NOTICE.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year in advance. If your time is up please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want our money.

The Courthouse grounds will soon begin to put on a lively green.

For sale cheap—A good Lady's Bicycle. Inquire at this office.

FOR SALE—A good Organ. Enquire at this office.

Alabastine, in all colors, for sale at A. Kraus' Hardware Store.

Second hand Bicycle, for sale cheap, at Fournier's Drug Store.

Subscribe and pay for the AVA-LANCHE, \$1.00 per year, in advance.

Go to Fournier's Drug Store for Fishing Tackle.

BORN—May 14th, to Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Lampke, of Lewiston, a baby boy.

See the card of the Photographer, Mr. Wasson of Bay City. He will be welcomed with his camera.

FOR SALE—Giant Spurry Seed at market price. Address J. P. Hildreth, Pere Cheney, or at this office.

Barbed Wire, at the lowest price, at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

LOST—A self-opening umbrella, with initials A. F. on the handle. Finder will please leave it at this office, or with the Register of Deeds.

Mrs. Carl Mickelson, Mrs. Miss Mary Staley, is visiting her old friends and childhood associates here.

Olaf and Axel Mickelson have returned from their western trip. They have seen a long strip of Uncle Sam's domain.

Buy your Poultry Netting at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

Mrs. Geo. Langevine returned on Monday, from a three weeks' visit with her mother and brother, at West Bay City.

Detroit White Lead Works, Paints and Oil. Also Glass and Putty always in stock, at A. Kraus' Hardware Store.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Chalker came down from the farm, Saturday, to attend the meetings of the Corps and Post, returning home Sunday.

Mrs. Chas. Schreck and children returned Monday, from a month's visit with her parents and other friends at Midland, her old home.

If you are in want of a Cook or a Heating Stove, call on A. Kraus. He keeps the best.

The double row of trees allowed by the town board on Pineas Ave. is set nearly across two blocks, and will beautify that part of the village.

Have you seen that new carriage in Palmer's warehouse? If I was a young man, I would buy it sure, for it is a daisy, and no young lady would say no, if asked to enjoy a ride in such a rig.

Buy your Garden Hose and Sprinklers at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

Mother, Yes one package makes two quarts of baby medicine. See directions. There is nothing just as good for babies and children as Rocky Mountain Tea. 35 cts. Ask your druggist.

George O'Brien moved with his family to West Bay City, the first of the week, where they have secured a pleasant home, to which they will carry the good wishes of a host of friends.

H. Bates, of Maple Forest, has a quantity of Salzer's Sunlight Potatoes for seed. They are claimed to be the best. \$1.00 per bushel. Will be delivered in Grayling, if desired.

The best Clover, Timothy, Alsike Clover, and Hungarian Seed, cheap, at Salling, Hanson & Co's.

A novel feeling of leaping, bounding impulses goes through your body. You feel young, act young and are young after taking Rocky Mountain Tea. 35 cts. Ask your druggist.

The family of the Judge of Probate have had the pleasure of eating two messes of the finest trout ever caught in the AuSable, during the past week, for which their thanks are due Mr. J. C. Burton.

We are in receipt of the first copy of the Osego Co. CHAMPION, successor to the News. It presents a neat appearance, is well filled with advertising, and preaches the doctrine of democracy. W. M. Harrington is the new editor and manager and starts in as though he deserves success.

DIED at the home of his son in Beaver Creek, Thursday, May 8th, Amos S. Scott, aged 79 years.

Redhead has his boom full of shingle timber and is running full time. He will add another crew and run night and day if he can get the men.

The proceedings of the Board of Supervisors, last session, are given this week. The supplement was printed in time for the last issue, but in the pressure of other business, was forgotten.

Miss Ruby Claggett is after our scalp because we credited her big sister, Edna, with celebrating her 7th birthday one day last week, instead of her. She would like to know what right we have to change their names.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Narrin, and the boy, returned Saturday from a pleasant vacation and visit in the Eastern part of the State. Fred claims that the boy takes the cake from all the kids raised in that section.

Don't waste your money on worthless imitations of Rocky Mountain Tea. Get the genuine, made only by the Madison Medicine Co. A great family remedy. 35 cts. Ask your druggist.

We clip the following conundrum from the Roscommon News, of last week: "While riding out to Roscommon with the stage, Tuesday, Tom Rouse, brother of Mrs. J. Gardiner, fell from the wagon and was seriously injured."

Mrs. Marius Hanson was recalled to Bay City, last Friday, by the increased illness of her mother, Mrs. O. Parsons, who died soon after her arrival. The deceased was well known here, and will be long remembered. Her niece Mrs. C. Trombley attended the funeral service, Monday.

The Mothers' and Teachers' Society extend an invitation to anyone interested in children, to attend the next meeting, on Thursday, May 22, after school, in the High School room. The subject for discussion will be: "Woman as a Former, not a Reformer."

Notice is given that I am prepared to dig wells in a workmanlike manner, and at any depth. The first 100 feet or less, 25 cents per foot, the next 50 feet 35 cents, with board and the necessary help furnished.

Address JAMES NELSON, West Bay City, Mich.

Wanton Stanley Webb, with his wonderful Philippine Car, will be at the depot May 21st, and 22nd, and it will be a most interesting and instructive place to visit. Mr. Webb was a war correspondent in the Philippines and has a most extensive and rare collection of curios from the islands. Admission, 10 and 15 cents.

John J. Niederer has bought the Masters farm, east of the village, and all the land north of it to the river. Who wouldn't be an ice man and able to buy one of the best locations in the county? What will Masters do now when he is ready to come back to the best town and county in the state?

The Michigan Central will give a rate of one fare for round trip to the May musical festival at Saginaw, May 19th, and 20th. Tickets to be sold those dates, good to return to May 21st. Also to Ann Arbor festival, May 15th, and 17th. Tickets sold on May 14th, and 17th, good to return up to May 19th.

The report of the Treasurer of the Grand Encampment, I. O. O. F., shows a balance on hand of \$2,840.72, and the report of the Grand Patriarch shows a flattering increase of the membership during the past year. It was decided to hold the next meeting of the Grand Lodge and Encampment in Detroit, the first Tuesday in May, 1903.

If Devere Hall, of Bay City, could angle for delegates as successfully as he can for brook trout, he might be holding down a seat in Congress now. He went out to West Branch, at the opening of the season, and helped to land 400 of the speckled beauties.—Bay City Paper.

The condition of L. M. Silsby who has been confined to his home with dropsy, has been gradually growing worse, and his friends determined on a change, and Monday he was taken to Traverse City, to the home of his son Willis. In the hope that the change might benefit him. The service of a trained nurse have been secured and everything possible will be done. We hope to hear of friend Silsby's speedy recovery.—Roscommon News.

During the past week the Michigan Home Colony Company have located four families of Finlanders on farms about six miles east of town, and have given as many more families options on lands. On Wednesday, Director Constock arrived with five gentlemen from the West who expect to buy lands. All coming to buy lands here, seem well pleased, and generally purchase. Prospects seem exceptionally bright for a large influx of settlers this year.—Lewiston Journal.

GRAYLING FIREMEN.

M. SIMPSON, Chief.

COMPANY NO. 1.

Captain, Frank Bannard.
NOZZLEMAN—W. G. Woodfield, H. P. Olson, Arthur Brink, Chas. Amlund, Wm. Butler, Jos. Kraus.
LINEMEN—Peter Brown, David Flagg, Hans Smith.

Ass't. Captain—Wm. Woodfield.
HYDRANTMAN—Al. Grotteau.

COMPANY NO. 2.

Captain—Julius Nelson.
Ass't. Captain—P. F. Jorgenson.
NOZZLEMAN—Christ Hemmingson, P. Klapp, Wm. Wallace, Peter Swentson, Christ Michelson.
LINEMEN—Peter Michelson, Tom Ingley, Will Ingley.
HYDRANTMAN—Olaf Sorenson.

A case of the liability of a township for improperly kept highways has been recently before the Circuit Court of Isabella county. An action was brought against a township for \$10,000 for injuries received because of a defective road. The jury brought in a verdict for \$2000 damages. The complainant in the case was drawing bolts, when one of his wagon wheels fell into a rut, throwing him in such a manner as to break a leg, and otherwise injure him. Negligence on the part of the township to keep the roads in good order was proved.

Holger Schmidt has a fine river boat, which he keeps in a boat house near the bridge. Before the season opened he went down to examine it, to see if all was ready for trout, and was surprised to find that it was gone. It was found at Redhead's mill below the North Branch, where it had been sold by a young man giving the name of Johnson, who was with another man named Barron. Complaint was made and a warrant issued and the parties brought to jail and arraigned. Johnson proved to be one of our citizens, whose name is not Johnson, but the name is withheld on account of his parents. He pleaded guilty and paid \$10.00 fine and \$9.99 costs. Barron pleaded not guilty and his trial held Monday. There was no evidence to convict him, except by the confessed thief, and his stories were so imperfectly connected that Barron was discharged.

Judge Items.

Trout season opened with an influx of fishermen. Trout seem to be more abundant than last year.

Mr. Douglas has built a fine addition to his store.

Johannesburg is taking some of our residents, J. Lovelly and J. Prince and their families, but we are not afflicted with empty houses, others having moved in.

E. Houghton was in Grayling, last Monday, also D. Alexander, who is becoming a Maccabee.

Mrs. J. Douglas gave an evening to the community, Monday.

Mrs. Sager, of Rice, a sister of Mrs. J. Day, has returned home.

Mrs. Valley, of West Branch, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Byron Johnson.

Two hundred prominent merchants in Reading, Pa., have declared that advertising in the newspapers is good enough for them, and that henceforth they will use newspapers only for such advertisements as they may publish. They will have nothing to do hereafter with schemes for "ads" in "hotel registers, desks, bill-boards, clocks, key-boards, charts, programs, tickets, cook-books, moving pictures, enunciators, curtain advertisements, oil paintings and pamphlets." The merchants and business men everywhere are reaching this sensible conclusion, says the Commercial of Buffalo, N. Y.

Photos.

E. J. Wasson, of Bay City, has opened a studio over Kraus & Son's store. If you want first class work call at once. Only here for a few weeks. Our leader for next week: Cabinet Photos \$2.00 per dozen.

Stray-Notice.

Strayed, from the farm of the subscriber, in town 25 NR 1 W, 16 sheep and three lambs, about April 9th. One buck, one ewe and one lamb were seen near Conrad Welches farm, and may be 3d 14 ewes and 2 lambs were seen northeast of home. They are all marked with red paint on the rump, and a hole through the right ear. Any information concerning them will be gladly received.

P. S. 13 of the last lot are found at Luzerne, the rest are yet missing.

C. BRISTOL, Jack Pine, Mich.

WANTED—150 Teams and

100 men, to work on the Welch and Lake George Railway, between Welch and the marsh lands in Ogemaw county. Wagon work, wheel-traveler work, drag scraper work; earth work to be let by the cubic yard, clearing to be by the acre. Highest wages paid for teams, scraper holders, choppers and laborers. Apply on the line to J. J. Sullivan, Superintendent, or address W. E. Tench & Co., General Contractors, Box 108, West Branch, Mich.

FISHING TACKLE

Our New Line of Fishing Tackle this season is the best ever shown in Grayling. Come and see it before buying elsewhere. Rods from 1.00 up. We carry a full assortment of the most popular Trout-Flies, tied on silk bodies, at the lowest possible price.

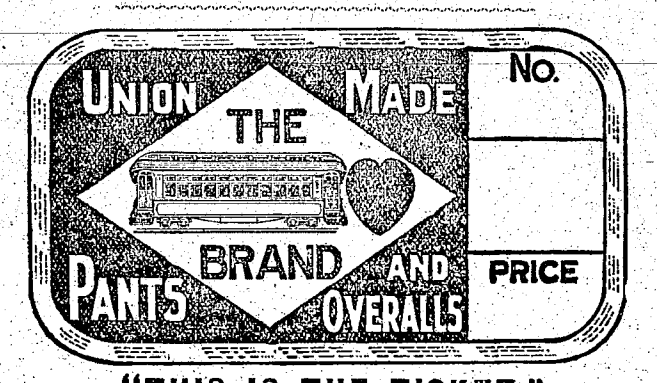
LUCIEN FOURNIER,
Druggist, Grayling, Mich.

Wall Paper!

A complete line of Wall Paper and Carpets. Give me a call, and I will show you some things which are interesting.

The Furniture Store.

Be sure and read it!



"THIS IS THE TICKET."
Our Great Sale is the Whole Year!
Our Bargain Day is Every Day!

We have no Special Sales, for our prices are so low that we can compete with all at any time.

We have a fine line of Spring and Summer Dress Goods, which we would be pleased to show to the people of Grayling and vicinity.

Just received, the latest in Ladies Shirt Waists. Our stock of Spring and Summer Clothing is complete. Call and examine it.

We are agents for the largest made to order tailoring house in the world, and guarantee a perfect fit.

Call at our store, and you will have proof that all we say is true.

Respectfully
A. KRAUS & SON.
Drygoods, Clothing, Shoes, and Furnishings,
One Price Store.

Detroit Live Stock Market.

M. C. LIVE STOCK YARDS, Detroit May 14, 1902.

The demand for live cattle is quiet this week; receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit Live Stock Market:

Prime steers and heifers \$5.25@6.25; handy butcher's cattle, \$4.10@5.00; common, \$3.00 @ 4.25; canners cows, \$1.50@2.50; stockers and feeders active at \$3.00@4.40.

Milk cows, steady at \$25.00@25.00; calves, active at \$4.50@6.00. Sheep and lambs, small receipts and high; prime lambs \$6.00@6.25; mixed \$4.50@5.50; culls \$2.50@3.50.

Hogs are the leading feature in this market; fair receipts; trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums \$6.80@6.85; Yorkers \$6.60@6.75; pigs \$6.50@6.60; rough \$5.50 @ 6.25; stags, 4 off; cripples, \$1.00 per cwt. off.

All Eyes On Texas.

Great Is Texas. Her vast cotton crops and marvelous oil discoveries amaze the world. Now follows the startling statement of the wonderful work at Cisco, Texas, of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. "My wife contracted a severe lung trouble," writes Editor J. J. Eager, "which caused a most obstinate cough, and finally resulted in profuse hemorrhages, but she has been completely cured by Dr. King's New Discovery. It is positively guaranteed for Coughs, Colds and all Throat and Lung Troubles. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at L. Fournier's."

Wanted: Gang of 10 teams

to work on double track grade of the Michigan Central R. R. between Jackson and Parma. Wages \$3.50 per day. Free transportation. Enquire of John McNeil, Supt. for M. J. Griffin, Stovell House, Jackson, Mich.

DON'T BE FOOLED!

Take the genuine, original ROCKY MOUNTAIN TEA Made only by Madison Medicine Co., Madison, Wis. It keeps you well. Our true value mark cut on each package. Price, 35 cents. Never sold in bulk. Accept no substitutes. Ask your druggist.

WE SELL

Palacine Oil.

Compradour Teas.
Royal Tiger Coffee.
Fancy Canned Goods.
Flour, Hay and Feed.
BATES & CO.

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.

County of Crawford. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate office in the village of Grayling, on Monday, the 12th day of May, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Two.

Present, John C. Hanson, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Leah Gompil, Emma Gompil and Thomas Gompil, minor heirs of Napoleon Gompil, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of said Leah Gompil, mother of said minor children, stating that it was necessary that a guardian be appointed for their persons and property, and therefore prays that a day may be fixed for hearing said petition, and that the notice be given to all persons interested as aforesaid, and that herself or some other suitable person be appointed Guardian of the persons and estate of said minors aforesaid, and that other and such further proceedings may be had in the premises as may be required by the statutes in such case made and provided.

THURSDAY IS ORDERED, That Monday, the 9th day of June, A. D. 1902, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the next of kin of said minor heirs, and all other persons interested in said Estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be held at the Probate Office in the Village of Grayling, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the CRAWFORD AVA-LANCHE, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Crawford, for four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

JOHN C. HANSON,
Judge of Probate.

Watch this space
For Bargains.

H. JOSEPH.
Originator of Low Prices,
Grayling, Michigan.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

IF YOU WANT

A "HARRISON WAGON,"
"The Best On Wheels,"
OR A

CLIPPER FLOW, or a
GALE FLOW, or a
HARROW, (Spike, Spring or Wheel.)
CULTIVATOR or WHEEL HOE,
Or Any Implement Made

A CHAMPION BINDER,
Or MOWER, DAISY HAY RAKE,
Or Any Style of CARRIAGE,
Call at the Warehouse in rear of Avalanche Office
O. PALMER.

ARE YOU DEAF? ANY HEAD NOISES?

ALL CASES OF
DEAFNESS OR HARD HEARING
ARE NOW CURABLE

by our new invention. Only those born deaf are incurable.

HEAD NOISES CEASE IMMEDIATELY.

F. A. WERNER, of BALTIMORE, SAYS:

Gentlemen:—Being entirely cured of deafness, thanks to your treatment, I will now give you a full history of my case, to be used at your discretion.

About five years ago my right ear began to ring, and this kept on getting worse, until I lost my hearing in this ear entirely.

I underwent a treatment for catarrh, for three months, without any success, consulted a number of physicians, among others, the most eminent ear specialist of this city, who told me that only an operation could help me, and even that only temporarily, that the head noises would then cease, but the hearing in the affected ear would be lost forever.

I then saw your advertisement accidentally in a New York paper, and ordered your treatment. After I had used it only a few days according to your directions, the noises ceased, and to-day, after five weeks, my hearing in the diseased ear has been entirely restored. I thank you heartily and beg to remain

Very truly yours,
F. A. WERNER, 730 S. Broadway, Baltimore, Md.

Our treatment does not interfere with your usual occupation.

Examination and YOU CAN CURE YOURSELF AT HOME at a nominal advice free.

INTERNATIONAL AURAL CLINIC, 696 LA SALLE AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

America's **BEST** Republican Paper.

Editorially Fearless.

Consistently Republican—Always.

News from all parts of the world—Well written, original stories.—Answers to queries on all subjects.—Articles on Health, the Home, new Books, and on work about the Farm and Garden.

The **Weekly Inter Ocean.**

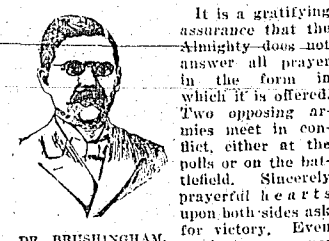
The INTER OCEAN is a member of the Associated Press and also is the only Western newspaper receiving the combined telegraphic and cable news matter of both the New York Sun and New York World respectively besides daily reports from over 2000 special correspondents throughout the country. No pen can tell more fully why it is the BEST on earth.

\$1.00 per Year \$1.00
52 twelve-page papers, brim full of news from every where, and a perfect feast of special matter.

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

PLACE OF PRAYER IN POLITICS.

By Rev. J. P. Brushingham, D. D.



It is a gratifying assurance that the Almighty does not answer all prayer in the form in which it is offered. Two opposing armies meet in conflict, either at the polls or on the battlefield. Strenuously prayerful is a candidate upon both sides, and for victory. Even omnipotence cannot answer all these prayers—except in the reflex power for good which all prayer has upon honest petitioners to the throne of heaven. The real object and benefit of prayer is to change the mind of God toward the world, so much as to change the mind of the world toward God. "The fervent, effectual prayer of the righteous man availeth much," but the righteous man must be careful not to offer a selfish prayer for his side to win. Perhaps his side may not be altogether God's side.

The only legitimate prayer in politics is this: "Thy will be done," or, "May heaven bless the nation and guide those who are in authority." To pray for the election of one prominent candidate and the defeat of another, is a prayer which is confessedly unchristian, is a piece of impudence repugnant to fine Christian sensibility. There is just as much sense in some suggestions of "prayer in politics" as there was in Prof. Tyndall's materialistic prayer, "God, give me a hospital, and let prayer be offered for one ward, while the other ward is omitted at the hour of devotion." Would it make any difference in the recovery of the patients in either ward? All such tests are but pervasions of prayer from its high purpose.

It has been said often: "Vote as you pray." Why not reverse the prayer: "Pray as you vote." In other words, both pray and vote your best convictions. I have always prayed in the spirit of the Lord's prayer: "Thy Kingdom come." I would not be understood as advocating an agnostic position upon prayer and politics. Napoleon believed God favored the strongest battalions and heaviest artillery in war, yet who will not say that the Boer patriots have not been inspired to persevering heroism by their deep religiousness. Who will say that prayer did not help such men as Gen. Lee and "Stonewall" Jackson defend the "lost cause" with a mistaken but heroic zeal?

To be sure, political contests are definitely decided by votes and not by prayer. Yet when men have faith enough and zeal enough to pray for a cause they will more earnestly work for its triumph and issue.

OUR GOVERNMENT'S FOUNDATION.

By Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.

The foundation stone of our government—the constitution of the United States—that great charter of rights and liberties has alone survived the revolutions which have overturned or radically changed every other government since it was adopted. And yet while time has brought changes to our system of government, has overturned dynasties; changed kingdoms and republics; wrested from the hands of monarchs the power that was theirs; witnessed the rise and fall of nations, this great foundation of our laws and liberties remains as it came to us from its framers except as to the amendments necessitated by the Civil War.

Wise and far-sighted as were its authors, they never dreamed that in it



were the powers which would carry and sustain the republic through foreign wars and domestic strife, and he is possibly equal to the government and wants of a continent and islands on the other side of the globe and peoples alien in race and civilization, as it was for the young and sparsely settled States of the Atlantic for whom it was created. Its deathless spirit has marched with the years and kept pace with progress in the advancement of human rights, the assimilation of millions from foreign lands, the growth of great cities, the mutations of intelligence and the changes in laws and customs necessitated by steam and electricity. To some it has been a Fetish, and to others a Frankenstein. But, unlike Shelley's masterpiece, it is endowed with a soul, and has been the source of blessing instead of a curse.

NEWSPAPERS WHAT WE MAKE THEM.

By Ex-Speaker T. B. Reed.

Nobody can fail to notice the tremendous growth of newspapers, not only in numbers, but in size. To-day the journals of the cities are no longer resumes of the day, all of which are so heaped and pondered, but they have become encyclopedias of what has happened all over the world. They are getting to be read only in headlines, except those items which concern each particular reader. What the end will be no man can tell.

Newspapers are what they are by virtue of a power greater than themselves. They are much more the product of the readers than of the editors and publishers. A great man once gave me to dis- count at least an hour long about the follies and shortcomings of newspapers, all of which I recognized, but when he had finished I said to him: "Don't you see that newspapers are what their readers make them, and hence all you have said is an indictment against the human race, to which you and I belong?" He was silent a moment and then said, "I am afraid you are right."

Of course it is every man's duty to aspire to the loftiest models before his eye, but he truly does the Lord's will who lifts a mortal from the dust to the surface of the earth as he who raises him from the earth to the skies. Newspapers, in season and out of season, do both.

BRING THE BUSINESS CASE HOME.

By Mrs. Roger A. Pryor.

If a man has married a woman in whose intelligence and affection he has confidence, it should prove the greatest help to him to seek her advice and counsel in the thousand and often difficult matters which arise in the course of the business day.

Her point of view would aid him immeasurably in everything that does not involve the sacred confidences of other people. A lawyer cannot proclaim the secrets of his office, nor the physician betray the weaknesses of his patients, nor the clergyman the sorrows of those who seek his prayers and advice. But in everything outside of these departments a

appearance in early spring. They are torpid during the day, but very active in the evening. During May and June they deposit their eggs in dark places. When a moth miller has laid its quota of eggs it dies. The eggs are very small and are hatched in about two weeks.

The young worm begins its destructive work at once and continues until cold weather. It is torpid and harmless during the winter. In late winter it changes into a chrysalis and later into a winged moth. If these winged moths are not allowed to enter the house to deposit their eggs there will be no trouble with moths. The window and door screens should be placed in the windows and doors early in the season and a close watch kept for the moth miller.

Moths always work in the dark. Furs and woolen clothing have a special attraction for them; and a soiled garment or a dirty spot on a garment will attract them; hence, every garment should be clean when it is put away for the summer. Furs and all woolen clothing that are not needed during the summer should be hung out in the open air and gently beaten and well brushed and then wrapped in newspapers with plenty of camphor gum. Newspapers are good for wrapping about clothing because the printer's ink is offensive to the moths. When wrapped put in a cedar chest; if a cedar chest is not obtainable use an ordinary box and paste thick paper around the edges. Woolen garments that require washing should be washed and packed away in the same manner. It is a good plan to write on the box the names of the different garments placed inside.

OUR POLAR POSTOFFICE.

Point Barrow, the Northernmost Office in Uncle Sam's Domain.

"I suppose that Nome, Alaska, is the postoffice in the United States which has the distinction of being about as close to the arctic circle as one may with convenience be located," said a man at the stamp window of the city postoffice as he gummed a 2-cent stamp on a letter intended for the town on the cape near the outlet of the Yukon river.

"Oh, no," replied the clerk. "It is true that Nome hugs the circle rather

woman ought to be a true helpmeet to her husband. She should be able to live in a thousand ways the husband which daily bear him to the earth, and none of these things could she do unless he is willing to assist her with his confidence as well as to give her his affection.

It perhaps may not be a nice thing to say, and I dislike to make the statement, but it is a fact that while it is right and just that a man should unburden himself and seek the counsel of his wife, the minute a woman occupies her evenings in recounting and bewailing the manifold and trivial vexations which have overtaken her in the domestic regime during the day, the result is absolutely and inevitably fatal to the happiness of the home.

The home is distinctly the woman's province, and she should rule in it as does a general his forces or a man his office. But never, as she desires to keep her husband's love and affection, should she be tempted, as some women have been to their everlasting mortification and sorrow, to lay her domestic worries at her husband's feet.

Again I say that, apart from those things a man should keep sacred, there is no true marriage unless a man confides in a woman and lets her help him to bear the trials and tribulations which crowd a business man's life.

Such a union only is ideal when the husband and wife share the mutual responsibilities, and only in this complete relationship can the latter attain the grandeur of the true woman.

BANK ACCOUNT'S MORAL VALUE.

By B. J. Greenhut.

A man without a bank account, or the equivalent, is like a ship without a rudder; he is at the mercy of every caprice of fortune, and his mind is in a constant state of unrest with regard to the future.

A man who desires nowadays to feel secure, like the house founded upon a rock must be the rock himself. He must be able to feel that whatever turn events may take, he is, at least to some extent, independent of any other man.

Prosperity engenders a large circle of friends—adversity scatters the collection. True, there are exceptional cases in which the friend in need comes along; but the majority of acquaintances cannot be depended on to extend help in a tangible order. The man without a bank account soon finds that out when slight reverses come upon him. He has no nest egg and therefore no self-confidence.

The man who lives his life with a view to the future, who lays up for a rainy day at least some little thing, the man who is careful and thrifty, has no inward misgivings when clouds gather on the horizon. He feels a certain confidence in himself; a sense of security which enables him to face his destiny, whatever it may be. He runs no risk of being suddenly reduced to poverty; he has had time to look around if trouble should play fast and loose with him.

Every man should save something, however little, out of every dollar. The man who can always keep even one cent out of every dollar he earns is leaving no stone unturned that alone can lead to permanent success. The great men in history have been the thrifty men, not those who always had their salary mortgaged. To be economical does not mean to be close-fisted. It is a duty one owes to oneself. And while the thrifty man is saving, a man who flouts him up to continue the struggle! And the very self-confidence that has been generated in him by his sense of independence proves his best weapon for the fight. Independence raises a man in his own estimation, and we are generally esteemed by our neighbors at our own figure.

An old adage runs: "A boy's best friend is his mother." Well, a man's best friend is his bank account.

closely, considering the frigid conditions there prevailing, but the office at Point Barrow puts Nome to the blush when you talk about getting right next to the north pole itself, for Point Barrow is about on the 70th parallel, well up into the arctic sea, and miles and miles above the arctic circle and nearer the north pole than the northernmost shores of Iceland.

"In short, to be accurate," continued the clerk, according to the Washington Post, "Point Barrow is 420 miles by overland route north of Nome and several times this distance by the water route through Bering strait. It is visited once a year by a revenue cutter and a United States signal station is located there. Unless they have received the news by the overland route the men at the station will first hear of President McKinley's death next summer when the cutter gets up through the ice and the postmaster will also receive his supplies to run the northernmost postoffice in the United States or its possessions."

At a French Hotel. An American lady was traveling in Europe. She stopped at a French inn in Normandy, and being the best French scholar in the party she was deputed by the others to arrange for lodgings, etc. In vain she aired her best linguistic attainments. Not a word could the clerk understand, and for aught she knew his replies were in "heavenly Chinese." In desperation she said with great directness:

"Do you speak English?" He brightened at once, and replied: "Land snakes! I guess I do. I was brought up ten miles from Bangor, Maine!"

To Reserve Railway Seats. The Western Railway of France is about to try a device by which passengers may retain their seats in a railway carriage without resort to the expedient of placing luggage on the seat claimed. Over each place in a compartment is placed a disc, and as each is occupied a number is placed in the disc and a counterfoil is handed to the passenger by the guard. By a recent judicial decision no passenger can claim a seat by placing objects upon it.

A King's Royal Stable. The King of Italy possesses some of the most valuable horses in the world. In his stables are 200 horses, and the double row of stalls forms a regular street. Each animal has its name painted in large white letters above its manger. One of the most valued of all is the horse which was formerly ridden by the late King Humbert.

to the fact that she is continually trying to improve on the work of nature.

THIN STUFFS IN USE.

ATTIRE FOR SUMMER OF GOS-SAMER FINENESS.

Novel Features of the Seasonable New Gowns and Waists—Latter Are Made in All Styles and Everything Is Fashionable.

New York correspondence.

VERY material that in any summer ever had in vogue seems now to have at least some stylish standing. This applies to a list beginning with inexpensive wash waists and ending with the demurest lace affairs. Of course, newness and costliness count in shirt waists as in other details of women's dresses, and of the admirable waists, some are far ahead stylishly of others. In lace waists it is the combination of laces that stamps the garment as new.

Irish lace with cream Alencon, the former arranged in bands or medallions, is a stylish matinee. Venetian and Cluny laces are used with Alencon nets, and Bruges lace is employed with nets, pretty batiste embroideries and flit laces. Another sort is made of squares of lace and batiste the latter tucked crosswise from side to side and corner to corner, one tuck in each line. Lace and embroidered squares are used similarly. Lace and silk and batiste embroidered squares, with silk or chiffon, are also

seen. Many different combinations on this order are permissible.

Gossamer fineness is a characteristic of the summer dress preparations, and there seems to be no such possibility as too excessive sheerness. Velling in its varying grades of thinness is in consequence a highly favored material. It ranks well with linen batistes, gauzes, grenadines and silk batistes. A novel feature of the new thin gowns is trimming of fine silk braid exactly matching the material's color. The gown may be almost covered with sprawling patterns done in braid, but sometimes only an old design appears at the bottom of the skirt. Side and box-pleats, extending down are a sign of newness that appears on all materials, even to the very thinnest. Bodies usually show the same mode of trimming, with a handsome lace yoke, or here there may be lace medallions, or tucks not stitched. Some skirts are shirred around the hips in two clusters of fine cords. The skirt is ruffled, but with fullness enough at the hips to make the gathering effective. Double and triple skirts are seen, but look well only on tall, slender women. Circular flounces are liked and many are used, sometimes covering the entire skirt. Skirts of heavy material with inch tucks of velling or silk crepe de chine are fastened on with a hemstitch in white; black

tons were its trimmings, embroidery in white coming on the jacket fronts. Across the picture is a white gauze dress made over white silk. Skirt flounces and yoke were white chantilly, and the bodice was dotted with black French knots and appliqued with white silk edged with narrow pale blue satin ribbon.

Women of middle age are little favored by new fashions, which are dominated by and shaped for younger dressers. But the more recent forms of Louis crepe are a marked exception to this rule, being handsome in a dignified way that does not suggest a greater consideration of fashion than is compatible with gray hair. One of these admirable garments holds the center of this picture. It was black taffeta, white silk revers embroidered in delicate green and appliqued with cream lace medallions.

Fashion Notes.

Fontards are having daily an increasing sale.

Variety in shirt waists and blouses is inexhaustible.

A novelty in dress trimming is undulating black velvet ribbon.

Flowered silk gauzes for dresses are among the pretty sheer fabrics.

White Japanese silks are much improved this year by being heavily corded.

China silk and crepe waists have silk

embroideries and lace flowers let into the

Japanese wash silks come in Roman stripes, and are attractive fabrics for waists.

Three bands of fancy silk braid caught together at intervals and fastened at the front with a small buckle form a dainty and fashionable belt. These belts are also to be had in bands of velvet.

Two sheer gowns and a swaggar coat.

or a shade to match. These tucks cover the entire skirt and bodice, with the exception of a tiny lace yoke. Black velvet ribbon is conspicuous on many muslin gowns. Sometimes medallions and lace bands are outlined with gathered baby ribbon in black, and often colors are employed. Black lace is cut out and inset in many ways, and like treatment is given with colored laces.

Five stylish models from those disclosing these features have place in the first two of the accompanying pictures. With the initial is shown an apple green evening, finished with white herringbone stitching, green silk cord and pearl buttons. The white satin belt had a gilt buckle, and the sleeves were white canvas cloth. At the left in the second picture is a gown of dark blue chiffon velling finished with black and white striped silk braid, with inner vest of cream canvas and buttons of gilt. Next comes a fancy shirt waist of heavy white linen deeply pleated, finished with Irish crepe and fastening with large white pearl buttons. Beside this is a biscuit velling, skirt and sleeves ornamented with biscuit silk braid and cut-out black lace. A body of all-over embroidered batiste and a black velvet belt were other details. Last is a suit including a white flannel skirt finished stylishly with circular flounces, and a Louis coat of blue and white striped silk. Revers, belt and trimming were black moire silk.

Transparent gowns of net, gauze, swiss, mousseline, grenadine, chiffon and organza are lovely to look at, discouragingly expensive and sure to cause many disappointments because of their perishableness. Quantities of lace, insertion and embroidery are used on them, for such gowns are all elaborately trimmed, especially the skirts. Flounces of handsome lace or linen embroidery appear on many. Applications of all kinds, fancy stitching and drawn work are used liberally. Illustrative of their richness was a white silk crepe de chine over white taffeta, the skirt a series of gathers to below the knees, where it hung in a full flounce that was beautifully appliqued with black chantilly and red velvet cherries. The lace was cut in neat pointed to constitute foliage for the cherries. The bodice showed the same elaboration on front and sleeves, the yoke being heavily cream gauze. Less costly was the gown put at the left in the next picture, though its sheer white handkerchief linen was fine material, and it was made over delicate pink silk. Very fine white silk braid and white crepe but-

THE LATE SOL SMITH RUSSELL.

Quaint Actor Whose Plays Were Pure and the World's Artistic.

The stage has lost one of its noblest characters and most charming players by the death of Sol Smith Russell. He possessed rare talent and there was a peculiarity in his style which was distinctively his own. Simplicity and gentleness were the qualities he delighted in portraying and none would suspect that his quaintness of manner was anything but natural. So diligently had he cultivated it, that his extremely artistic style had all the appearance of naturalness. He could move to laughter or to tears with equal facility by the humor or the pathos of his work and from thousands of minds the delightful memory of his impersonations can never be erased.

Sol Smith Russell was born at Brunswick, Me., in 1815, and was a mere child when his parents went to St. Louis. From there, when the war broke out, he went to the front as a drummer boy. He left the army in 1864 to play the drum in a theater at Cairo, Ill., and thence he went on the stage, singing, delivering monologues and playing on various instruments. Low comedy parts were then not unsuited to his taste. He appeared with the Berger Company of bell ringers and later got into one of Augustin Daly's companies. His career as a star began in "Edgewood Folks" in 1880, in which he appeared 1,500 times and laid the foundation of enduring success. Other plays followed, but it was not until he appeared in "A Poor Relation" that he again made a great hit. "Peaceful Valley" and "April Weather," as well as in "An American" and "A Bachelor's Romance," subsequent plays, he amused his old friends throughout the country. Everywhere he went he was received by an admiring public which recognized him as an artist, save in New York. There he was never able to make a favorable impression. But he needed not that city's endorsement to achieve success and his estate of more than \$2,000,000 is evidence that metropolitan approval is not absolutely necessary for an actor's welfare. Much of this money was gained by successful speculation in real estate, but the receipts of his performances were the basis of his fortune.

Since 1899 he had been unable to act. His memory failed him while engaged in a performance at Chicago and he was unable to go on with his part. Since then he had lived quietly at Washington, where he died. With him were his wife, who was a daughter of William T. Adams (Oliver Optic), and his daughter, Miss L. Alice Russell. He leaves another child—a son, Robert E. Russell, of Minneapolis.

DIVORCE IN TURKEY.

Nothing Could Be Easier—Some Recent Humorous Cases.

Divorce is very easy in Turkey, and does not require a judge and jury to settle matters, says the London Daily Telegraph. All that is necessary is for the injured party to say, "I divorce you," three times, and the deed is done. The husband has to make the wife a proper allowance, and all is over. Two cases have recently occurred which are rather amusing. A certain Turkish gentleman is a keen amateur gardener, and his garden contains at all seasons a brilliant show of flowers, to which he devotes most of his time rather to the disgust of his wife, who is never allowed to cut them. Recently his chrysanthemums were in the height of their glory when a tremendous downpour of rain came on. This threatened to damage the magnificent blossoms, many of which were equal in size to the best results attained in England. Seeing the danger, the gentleman called all his servants and set to work to carry the pots into the house and arrange them up both sides of the staircase. When they had finished the lady suddenly appeared and fell into violent rage, declaring that her husband thought more of his flowers than of her by bringing earth into the house. Nothing would appease her; she said he was defiling her house by bringing dirt in, and she would divorce him. She sent for her sister to come and be a witness of the divorce, and setting to work with her women bundled all the flowers out again. When the sister arrived, however, matters were settled up, and the divorce did not take place.

On another occasion the same lady sent her small boy down to breakfast in a pink shirt and a green tie. The father was shocked at this ludicrous combination, and made a remark to the English governess, who sent the child back to change his tie. But down came the lady of the house in a furious rage, saying she knew how to dress the child; that pink shirt and a green tie was the best of taste, and she would not remain to be insulted by his giving preference to the opinions of an English girl. Again she threatened to divorce, but again it fell through, as the husband could not find the \$3,000 he would have had to pay her, until his wrath cooled down.

An Item in Road-Making.

It is a common error in road-making to endeavor to secure routes covering the shortest distance between fixed points. For this purpose the road is often made to go over a hill instead of around it. A road halfway around a hill or through a valley is sometimes no longer than a road over a hill. The difference in the length even between a straight road and one that is slightly curved is less than many suppose.

Times Have Changed.

The Man With the Hard Luck — Opportunity to knock at every man's door.

The Other Fellow—Well?

The Man With the Hard Luck? — Now she hasn't the courtesy to even run her automobile on our street.—Baltimore News.

The farmer can give you spades—even if he has no cards to hand out.

Record in Clothes-Making.

Thomas Kilson, of the Staunburg mills, in Pennsylvania, had six sheep sheared at 6:30 o'clock in the morning. The wool was then sorted, scoured, dried, carded, spun, woven into cloth and the cloth was given to the tailors and made up into a suit of clothes which were given to Mr. Kilson at 12:30 o'clock, or six hours and four minutes from the time of shearing. The best previous record was about eight hours.

It matters not what your ancestors were—it is what you are that counts.

FLASHES OF FUN

Fred-John's wife helps him with his literary labors, doesn't she? Frederica—Oh! yes, she catches his checks.

"I wonder if he knows my sister has money." "Has he proposed?" "He has." "He does."—New York Herald.

"Do you believe in love at first sight, Chris?" "Sure. If more men took a closer look they wouldn't fall in love."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

"Will you marry me?" he asked. "I told you once that I would not," she answered. "Yes, but that was yesterday," he urged.—Little Bits.

"It's a small village." "So small they call a shop a store?" "Oh, smaller than that. They call a store an emporium."—New York Sun.

"He proposed to her as a joke." "Yes?" "Well, she accepted him. He does not regard himself as a humorist any more."—Brooklyn Life.

Juggles—A new summer drink has been named ping-pong. Waggles—So they're going to force it down our throats, eh?—New York Sun.

Too late we learn to grasp the clew, "Twixt that which is and that which was."

And the man who's always "going to" Is the man who never "does."

Jenkins holds his head high right high this mornin'. What's happened? "Just put a mortgage on the mule an' sold a mackin'bird for \$10."—Atlanta Constitution.

"Pa," said little Willie. "I wonder why a bad actor is called a 'ham.'"

"Perhaps," replied his father, "it's because he's so often served with eggs."—Philadelphia Press.

He—Do you mean to say the plumber has not been here yet? She—No!—Isn't it shameful? And we such good customers; our plumbing is nearly always out of order.—Brooklyn Life.

Foreign Visitor—Your American society has no castles with haunted rooms, American Girl—No, we haven't. I admit; but (brightening) we have plenty of scandals.—New York Weekly.

Traveler—I sent you half an hour ago to the railway station to find when the next train goes. Porter—Yes, sir, and to be sure and be exact I waited till it started—it was just 12:37.—Pittsburgh Courier.

"I don't believe you love me a bit!" sobbed his wife. "But I do, darling! I—"

"Don't tell me! It's unnatural you should. No man could love a woman who wears such old hats as I do."—Answers.

Judge—Have the letters been duly examined by the handwriting expert? Prosecutor—Yes, your honor. Judge—Very well, let the handwriting expert now be examined by the insanity expert.—Ohio State Journal.

Clerk—"Mr. Snipper was in while you were out; he said he'd call again tomorrow. Proprietor—Very kind of him. Clerk—But he wanted to collect a bill. Proprietor—Very kind to say when he would call.—Boston Transcript.

"Now that my engagement to Edgar is broken off I wonder if he'll ask me to return the jewels that he gave me?" "If he doesn't ask for them I'd send them back at once—for in that case they're not genuine!"—Fliegende Blaetter.

"Of course you've read Homer's story of 'Ulysses and Calypso,' haven't you?" "No, I really can't say that I have. There's so many books keeping coming out now, don't you know, that I just simply don't pretend to keep track of them all."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Mr. Stungum—By the way, Sharpe says he saw you in the Boulogne cafe yesterday.—Nurich Cadd—Yes, but I cut him. Did he tell you that? Mr. Stungum—No, but he did remark that he expected every minute to see you cut yourself.—Philadelphia Press.

The automobile had broken down and the chauffeur was busy trying to discover the trouble. The impatient owner of the machine at last broke out: "Hurry up, folks; there are a lot of people crossing the street that we are missing."—Yonkers Statesman.

Mrs. Waldo (of Boston)—I have a letter from your Uncle James, Penelope, who wants us to spend the summer on his farm. Penelope (dubiously)—Is there any society in the neighborhood? Mrs. Waldo—I've heard him speak of the Holsteins and Guernseys. I presume they are pleasant people.—Boston Christian Register.

Life Worth Living.—George—Well, life is worth living after all. Jack—What's happened? George—I went to a railway station to see my sister off, and by some chance Harry Handson was there to see his sister off, and in the rush and noise and confusion we got mixed, and I hugged his sister and he hugged mine.—New York Weekly.

Ready for Anything.—"But, why," ask of the great inventor, "do you have this huge balloon at the top of your machine, and the large wheels and steering gear beneath it?" "Because," he answers, with patient consideration for our inability to grasp an idea when it juts out before us. "I am not sure yet whether this will be an airship or an automobile."—Baltimore American.

A man went with his wife to visit her physician. The doctor placed a thermometer in the woman's mouth. After two or three minutes, just as the physician was about to remove the instrument, the man, who was not used to such a prolonged spell of brilliant silence on the part of his life's partner, said: "Doctor, what will you take for that thing?"—New York Times.

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